

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- against -

10 Cr. 996-03 (RWS)

SENTENCING OPINION

YASSAR J. LINARES,
MIGUEL A. ALBERIO,
MARIO CORRALES, and
OSCAR GARRIDO,

Defendants.

-----X

USDC SDNY DOCUMENT ELECTRONICALLY FILED DOC #: DATE FILED: 5/31/11
--

Sweet, D.J.

On February 28, 2011, Mario Corrales ("Corrales" or "Defendant") pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit an armed robbery of a person suspected of possessing narcotics, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951, and one count of using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(i). For the reasons set forth below, Corrales will be sentenced to 85 months' imprisonment to be followed by 3 years' supervised release. Corrales will also be required to pay a special assessment of \$200 and to forfeit all property constituting or derived from any proceeds he obtained from the instant offenses.

Prior Proceedings

On October 21, 2010, Indictment 09 CR 996 (RWS) was filed in the Southern District of New York. Count One charges that from June 2010 to September 23, 2010, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, Corrales, Yassar J. Linares ("Linares"), Miguel A. Alberio, a/k/a "Erwin DeJesus," a/k/a "Miguel Alberto" ("Alberio"), Oscar Garrido a/k/a "Oscar Garcia" ("Garrido"), and others conspired to commit an armed robbery of a person suspected of possessing narcotics in an apartment in Bronx, New York, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951. Count Two charges that on September 23, 2010, in the Southern District of New York, the defendants, during and in the course of the robbery conspiracy, used, carried, possessed, and aided and abetted the use, carrying, and possession of firearms, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(i). Count Three charges that from at least June 2010 to September 23, 2010, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendants and others conspired to distribute and possess with intent to distribute five kilograms and more of cocaine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 812, 841(a)(1), 841(b)(1)(A), and 846.

On February 28, 2011, Corrales appeared before the Honorable Henry B. Pitman and allocated to Counts One and Two only. In accordance with a plea agreement, the parties stipulated to the following:

Count 1

- Pursuant to § 2B3.1(a), the base offense level is 20;
- Pursuant to § 2B3.1(b)(6), a one-level increase is warranted because the object of the robbery was to take a controlled substance;
- Pursuant to § 3E1.1(a) and (b), a three-level decrease is warranted because the defendant accepts responsibility for his actions, and he pleaded guilty in a timely manner, thereby permitting the government to avoid preparing for trial;
- In accordance with the above, the applicable offense level is 18.

Count 2

- Pursuant to § 2K2.4(b), the guidelines sentence for Count 2 is 60 months' imprisonment, to run consecutively to any sentence resulting from Count 1;

- The defendant's criminal History Category is V;
- Based upon an adjusted offense level of 18 and a Criminal History Category of V, the sentencing guidelines range on Count 1 is 51 to 63 months' imprisonment. The range is increased by a mandatory consecutive sentence of 60 months' imprisonment on Count 2. Accordingly, the guidelines range is 111 to 123 months' imprisonment. In addition, the fine range is \$6,000 to \$60,000;
- The parties agree that neither a downward nor an upward departure from the stipulated guidelines range is warranted. The parties agree that either party may seek a sentence outside of the stipulated guidelines range, suggest that the Probation Office consider a sentence outside of the stipulated guidelines range, and suggest that the Court sua sponte consider a sentence outside of the stipulated range, based upon the factors to be considered in imposing a sentence pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

Corrales' sentencing is currently scheduled for May 31, 2011.

The Sentencing Framework

In accordance with the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), and the Second Circuit's decision in United States v. Crosby, 397 F.3d 103 (2d Cir. 2005), the sentence to be imposed was reached through consideration of all of the factors identified in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), including the advisory Guidelines. Thus, the sentence to be imposed here is the result of a consideration of:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant;
- (2) the need for the sentence imposed –
 - (A) to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense;
 - (B) to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct;
 - (C) to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and
 - (D) to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner;
- (3) the kinds of sentences available;
- (4) the kinds of sentence and the sentencing range established for –
 - (A) the applicable category of offense committed by the applicable category of defendant as

set forth in the guidelines . . . ;

- (5) any pertinent policy statement . . . [issued by the Sentencing Commission];
- (6) the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct; and
- (7) the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense.

18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). A sentencing judge is permitted to find all the facts appropriate for determining a sentence, whether that sentence is a so-called Guidelines sentence or not. See Crosby, 397 F.3d at 114-15.

The Defendant

The Court adopts the facts set forth in the Presentence Investigation Report ("PSR") with respect to Corrales' personal and family history.

The Offense Conduct

The following description draws from the PSR. The specific facts of the underlying conduct are adopted as set forth in that report. The information contained therein is

based on an investigation conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF").

Between June 2010 and August 2010, Linares engaged in several telephone calls for the purpose of arranging the robbery of a cocaine courier who agreed to participate in a staged robbery of the cocaine he was transporting in exchange for a portion of the cocaine. Linares was not aware that an undercover agent ("UC") was posing as the cocaine courier. Some telephone calls were with Linares and the UC while other calls were with Linares and a confidential informant ("CI-1"). Most of the calls with Linares were consensually recorded and at times during the conversations they spoke in a coded language.

On June 11, 2010, CI-1 had a telephone conversation with Linares, who was in North Carolina, about the staged robbery. During this conversation, Linares agreed to partake in the robbery of between 15 and 20 kilograms of cocaine. Linares told CI-1 that he knew individuals who could help with the robbery. CI-1 told Linares that the narcotics might be hidden in traps inside furniture used to store narcotics. Linares asked CI-1 if he (CI-1) could sell the narcotics in Bronx, NY, so that he (Linares) could take money instead of narcotics when

he returned to his residence. Linares made a reference to "bust[ing] something with his little brother like 2-3 weeks ago," which agents interpreted as Linares' commission of a similar crime.

On July 13, 2010, CI-1 had a telephone conversation with Linares and they discussed whether they would meet in New York or somewhere near Linares' residence in North Carolina to discuss the robbery.

On July 14, 2010, CI-1 had a telephone conversation with Linares and they discussed where they would meet to so that could discuss the robbery. The CI-1 stated that he communicated with the UC who told CI-1 that the narcotics were being transported in an attempt to reduce the risk of them being stolen. During the conversation, CI-1 told Linares, "If you can't do it [the robbery], just let me know. I won't-I'm not gonna push it." Linares responded, "I need it, do . . . It's a done deal"

On July 28, 2010, the UC had a telephone conversation with Linares to make arrangements to meet so that they could discuss the robbery and when the UC expected the arrival of the

narcotics. The UC did not want the robbers to be from his neighborhood. Linares suggested recruiting his uncle and other individuals to assist him in stealing the narcotics. The UC asked if Linares and his co-conspirators would "bring the heat," (firearms), and Linares responded, "if . . . we gotta bring out own, you know, 'equipment' to work with, that's fine" which was believed to reference to firearms. The UC stated that it might be difficult to obtain firearms in New York.

On August 5, 2010, the UC, CI-1, Linares, and a co-conspirator ("CC-1") met in a restaurant located in Charlotte, NC, to plan the robbery. Some of the conversations, which were in Spanish and English, included the following:

- During the meeting, the UC stated that he did not want to place more than 15 kilograms in his car because the trap in the car only held 15 kilos. The CC-1 commented that there might be "more" narcotics than what was known to the UC. Linares agreed that there could be more narcotics in the apartment where the drugs were stored, and he suggested that individuals in the apartment would have to be restrained and thoroughly checked.
- Linares made reference to a previous robbery that he

committed which resulted in him being chased for 40 minutes, changing his license plate, and passing red lights.

- Linares, CC-1 and the UC discussed what they would do once they obtained the narcotics. Linares stated, "in this city, it goes for about \$28,000," which agents interpreted as the price per kilogram of cocaine in Charlotte, NC. They also discussed how long it would take for Linares and his co-conspirators to travel to New York for which Linares stated that he could be available in 24 hours.

On September 23, 2010, the UC and the CI met with Linares, Alberio, Corrales, and Garrido at a restaurant located in Bronx, NY to plan the robbery. The UC noticed that Corrales was armed with a firearm and signaled to another undercover officer in the restaurant that Corrales possessed a firearm. The following was discussed during the meeting:

- Alberio told the UC that they engaged in a robbery in the past. Alberio indicated that he did not want to be in the location where the narcotics were located for several minutes "cracking," which agents believe to refer to hitting individuals who were in the room where the

narcotics were stored. Alberio was concerned that the narcotics customers were "geared up" (carrying firearms). Garrido suggested that the UC contact them to tell them how many individuals were in the apartment where the narcotics were stored and provide a layout of the apartment. The defendants indicated that prior to the meeting with UC and CI-1, they discussed how the robbery would be committed.

- The defendants also discussed how they planned to take the narcotics from the UC. Alberio proposed two ways they would commit the robbery and requested that the UC indicate how they would take the narcotics from him. As part of the robbery, Corrales volunteered to "hit" the UC and Garrido indicated the same. Corrales remarked that when the UC open the door that he (Corrales) would "lay him down." Linares suggested that anyone inside the apartment should be restrained.
- Alberio suggested that he could obtain a "taser" and Linares asked if they could get a taser. Alberio told the UC that they wanted to use their own cars because they had everything they needed in their car. Garrido warned about "lookouts" being at the building where the narcotics were. Linares asked the UC to provide a layout of the building.
- Alberio asked if the UC would be carrying a firearm and

propose that they "disarm" the UC during the planned robbery. Alberio indicated that they were "carrying a lot of fuckin' heat."

- The defendants also discussed how they planned to divide the narcotics. The UC expected that there would be 15 "birds" (15 kilograms of cocaine). Alberio and Corrales proposed that the cocaine would be evenly divided amongst them.

Following the September 23, 2010, meeting, the defendants left the restaurant and were arrested. Upon Corrales' arrest, he was in possession of a Ruger .45 caliber located in the waistband of his pants. On the same date, after AFT agents completed an inventory search of a grey, Chevrolet Tahoe which had a North Carolina license plate used by the defendants, the following items were recovered from the vehicle:

- Three cell phones;
- Under the rear driver's side floorboard, a Smith & Wesson .40 caliber semiautomatic pistol, with a magazine loaded with 14 .40 caliber rounds, and a pair of brown work gloves;
- Under the rear seat, in the middle part of the floorboard,

a Ruger magazine loaded with seven .45 caliber rounds, which appeared to fit the firearm that Corrales possessed;

- Under the rear passenger side floorboard, a Smith & Wesson .357 revolver loaded with six .357 rounds;
- A pair of brown work gloves in the glove compartment.

According to the Government, the defendants are equally culpable for their involvement in the instant offense.

The Relevant Statutory Provisions

For Count One, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1951, the maximum term of imprisonment is 20 years. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(i), Count Two carries a mandatory term of 60 months' imprisonment, which must be imposed to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment that is imposed.

For Count One, if a sentence of imprisonment is imposed, the Court may impose a term of supervised release of not more than 3 years, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583(b)(2). For Count Two, if a sentence of imprisonment is imposed, the Court may impose a term of supervised release of not more than 5

years, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583(b)(1). Multiple terms of supervised release are to run concurrently with each other, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3624(e).

For Count One, the Defendant is not eligible for probation because he is being sentenced at the same time to a term of imprisonment on a different count or case, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3561(a)(3). For Count Two, the Defendant is not eligible for probation because the instant offense is a Class A felony, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3561(a)(1).

For both Counts, the maximum fine that may be imposed is \$250,000 per count, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3571. A special assessment of \$100 per count is mandatory, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3013.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 1963(a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3), Defendant shall forfeit to the United States all property, real and personal, involved in the offense or traceable to such property.

The Guidelines

The November 1, 2010 edition of the United States Sentencing Commission Guidelines Manual has been used in this case for calculation purposes, pursuant to § 1B1.11(a). The Court finds the following with respect to Defendant's applicable offense level, criminal history, recognition of responsibility, and term of imprisonment:

The Guideline for the violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951 is found in § 2B3.1, which provides for a base offense level of 20, pursuant to § 2B3.1(a).

Because the object of the robbery was to take a controlled substance, a one-level increase in offense level is warranted, pursuant to § 2B3.1(b)(6).

Based on his plea allocution, Defendant has shown recognition of his responsibility for the offense. Pursuant to § 3E1.1(a), the offense is reduced two levels. Furthermore, an additional one-level reduction is warranted, pursuant to § 3E1.1(b), because Defendant gave timely notice of his intention to enter a plea of guilty, thereby permitting the Government to avoid preparing for trial and permitting the Court to allocate its resources efficiently.

Accordingly, the applicable offense level is 18.

On March 15, 2006, Corrales was arrested and charged with (1) Attempted Burglary of an Unoccupied Dwelling, (2) Possession of Burglary Tools, and (3) Damage to Property - Criminal Mischief. On May 10, 2006, he was sentenced in the Eleventh Circuit Court in Miami, Florida to eight months and 26 days' in county jail for counts one and two and two months in county jail for count three. Pursuant to § 4A1.2(d)(2), this conviction warrants two criminal history points.

On November 9, 2007, Corrales was arrested and charged with Burglary of an Occupied Dwelling and Third Degree Grand Theft. On September 14, 2009, he was sentenced in the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit Court in Stuart, Florida to eighteen months' in state prison, 400 days credit time served, followed by three years' probation, counts running concurrently. Pursuant to § 4A1.2(e)(1) & § 4A1.1(a), this conviction warrants three criminal history points.

On January 7, 2008, Corrales was arrested and charged with the Sale of Cocaine and Possession of Marijuana. On May

16, 2008, he was sentenced in the Eleventh Circuit Court in Miami, Florida to seven months and seven days' imprisonment on the first count and 91 days' imprisonment on the second count. Pursuant to § 4A1.2(e)(2) & § 4A1.1(b), this conviction warrants two criminal history points.

On February 14, 2008, Corrales was arrested and charged with (1) Burglary, (2) Possession of Burglary Tools, (3) Larceny, (4) Damage to Property - Criminal Mischief. On May 16, 2008, he was sentenced in the Eleventh Circuit Court in Miami, Florida to seven months and seven days' imprisonment on the first three counts and 91 days' imprisonment on the fourth count. Pursuant to § 4A1.2(e)(2), § 4A1.2(a)(2), § 4A1.1(b), this conviction warrants two criminal history points.

The criminal convictions above result in a subtotal criminal history score of nine. At the time the instant offense was committed, the Defendant was on probation. Pursuant to § 4A1.1(d), two points are therefore added. A total of eleven criminal history points establishes a Criminal History Category of V, pursuant to the table at Chapter 5, Part A, of the Guidelines.

Based on a total offense level of 18 and a Criminal History Category of V, the Guidelines range for imprisonment is 51 to 63 months. In addition, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(i) requires a mandatory term of 60 months' imprisonment, which must be imposed to run consecutively to any other term imposed.

The Guidelines range for a term of supervised release is at least three years but not more than five years, pursuant to § 5D1.2(a)(1).

Defendant is not eligible for probation because the instant offense is a Class A felony, pursuant to § 5B1.1(b)(1).

The fine range for the instant offenses is \$6,000 to \$60,000, pursuant to § 5E1.2(c)(3)(A) and (c)(3)(B). Subject to Defendant's ability to pay, in imposing a fine, the Court shall consider the expected costs to the Government of any imprisonment, probation, or supervised release pursuant to § 5E1.2(d)(7). The most recent advisory from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts suggests a monthly cost of \$2,270.93 to be used for imprisonment, a monthly cost of \$317.32 for supervision, and a monthly cost of \$2,063.19 for community

confinement.

The Remaining Factors of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)

Having engaged in the Guidelines analysis, this Court also gives due consideration to the remaining factors identified in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) to impose a sentence "sufficient, but not greater than necessary," as is required by the Supreme Court's decision in Booker, 543 U.S. 220, and the Second Circuit's decision in Crosby, 397 F.3d 103. In light of the Court's statutory responsibility "to 'impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary' to accomplish the goals of sentencing," Kimbrough v. United States, 552 U.S. 85, 102 (2007) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)), and having considered the Guidelines and all of the factors set forth in § 3553(a), it is determined that a downward departure from the Guidelines sentence is warranted in the instant case.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1), the Court considers "the nature and circumstances of the offense." According to ATF agents, the investigation into the instant offenses began in June 2009 and included a meeting in North Carolina in August 2010 as well as extensive recordings of telephone conversations.

Corrales was not a participant in the phone calls planning the offenses that are reported in the PSR, nor did he participate in the meeting in North Carolina. From the PSR it appears that Defendant became involved in the instant offenses just prior to his arrest and was a participant in the September 2010 meeting.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A) & (B), the Court considers the need for the sentence to promote the respect for the law, provide just punishment for the offense, and afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct. At 22 years of age, Corrales is a very young man, and he has the potential to lead a law-abiding life.

The Court notes that, in this case, Corrales has accepted responsibility for his conduct. In light of the nature and circumstances of the offense as well as the need for the sentence to promote respect for the law and provide adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, the Court finds that a downward departure from the Guideline sentence is appropriate to impose a sentence "sufficient, but not greater than necessary" under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

The Sentence

For the instant offenses, Corrales will be sentenced to 85 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release.

Corrales is directed to report to the nearest United States Probation Office within seventy-two hours of release from custody to commence his term of supervised release. It is recommended that Corrales be supervised by the district of his residence.

As mandatory conditions of his supervised release, Corrales shall: (1) not commit another federal, state, or local crime; (2) not illegally possess a controlled substance; (3) not possess a firearm or destructive device; and (4) cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. The mandatory drug testing condition is suspended due to imposition of a special condition requiring drug treatment and testing.

Furthermore, the standard conditions of supervision (1-13), set forth in the judgment, shall be imposed with the additional special condition:

Defendant will participate in a program approved by the United States Probation Office, which program may include testing to determine whether Defendant has reverted to using drugs or alcohol. The Court authorizes the release of available drug treatment evaluations and reports to the substance abuse treatment provider, as approved by the probation officer. Defendant will be required to contribute to the costs of services rendered (co-payment), in an amount determined by the probation officer, based on ability to pay or availability of third-party payment.

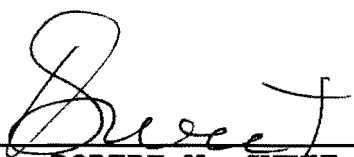
In consideration of all the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3572(a), it does not appear that Defendant is able to pay a fine, and so the fine in this case shall be waived. A special assessment of \$200, payable to the United States, is mandatory and shall be due immediately.

Defendant shall forfeit to the United States all property, real and personal, involved in the offense, traceable to such property, or representing any proceeds he obtained directly or indirectly from the offense.

The terms of this sentence are subject to modification
at the sentencing hearing scheduled for May 31, 2011.

It is so ordered.

New York, NY
May 30, 2011



ROBERT W. SWEET
U.S.D.J.